

# The Lovington Leader

PRIDE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY

LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

## STATE NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NEW MEXICO PEOPLE

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
**COMING EVENTS.**  
Sept. 13-15.—San Juan County Fair at Farmington.  
Sept. 13-14.—San Juan County Fair at Aztec.  
Sept. 13-30.—Northern New Mexico Fair at Raton.  
Sept. 23-24.—Alfalfa Festival and Flower Show at Artesia.

**Santa Fe Racing Circuit Dates.**  
Aug. 24-27.—Las Animas, Colo.  
Aug. 31-Sept. 3.—Rocky Ford, Colo.  
Sept. 7-10.—Sugar City, Colo.  
Sept. 13-16.—Pueblo, Colo.  
Sept. 21-24.—Trinidad, Colo.  
Sept. 25-Oct. 1.—Raton, New Mex.

A new school house is being built at Hope.

Many homeseekers are flocking into Quay county.

Cantaloupes are now being shipped from Las Cruces.

Abel Martinez of Hayden died suddenly at a Clovis hotel.

The State Tax Commission will meet at Santa Fe, Aug. 30.

The counties of the state are coming to the aid of the state fair.

Four men were arrested at Artesia charged with stealing turkeys.

Coal shipped into Albuquerque during the past year totaled 1,607 car loads.

Had roads recently have delayed the shipment of oil into the Mogollon mining camp.

Backwater, which ran in behind the dyke, did damage at San Marcial estimated at \$10,000.

A load of broom corn raised on the Crisamore farm, near Columbus, was hauled to town and stored to cure.

Three hundred and fifty cars of Pecos valley apples were shipped out of Roswell during the year ending June 30.

The peach growers in the Farmington district have organized with W. J. Hill as president and Frank Nicholson as secretary.

Grant is the richest county of the twenty-six subdivisions comprising the state of New Mexico, this being shown by the tax roll for 1915.

The wheat yield in Curry county has exceeded all expectation this year, running from ten to twenty bushels per acre more than anticipated.

A forty-bar shipment of gold and silver bullion was made from the Socorro and Ernestine mining properties in the Mogollon district to Silver City.

Albuquerque men are behind the El Moro Mining and Milling Company, which filed articles of incorporation with the State Corporation Commission.

The well drilling outfit of R. W. Elliott, at Columbus, has been moved to the well in which oil was found and the work of taking out the plug is under way.

Jacob A. Dinwiddie has been appointed acting postmaster at Cliff, Grant county, Mary Wiley at Elva and Elizabeth F. Cameron at San Marcial.

The oldest man, so far as known, in New Mexico and one of the oldest in the world, died at Los Padillas. He was Antonio Chavez I., and his age was 110 years.

J. R. Stewart of Santa Fe has received notice from the State Department at Washington to the effect that he has been appointed vice consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

John Williams Knorr, county agricultural agent for Eddy county, is working on a plan to introduce a large number of high-grade dairy cattle into the lower Pecos valley.

Judge Wm. H. Pope of the United States District Court granted the application of the Raton Water Works Company for a temporary restraining order against the city of Raton.

Roswell shipped 541 carloads of hay, straw and alfalfa the past year.

Reports from all sections of Curry county indicate that the crops on the increased acreage planted this year are in fine condition and that the yield will be the best ever gathered.

C. J. Franks, superintendent in charge of the speed department of the State Live Stock and Products Exposition at Roswell, has announced a fine program of races for fair week.

A star route has been established from Ojo Caliente to Vallecitos by way of La Madera, Rio Arriba county, six times a week, the contract being awarded to Francisco L. Galves of Ojo Caliente.

Tom Miller was captured at Roy by Deputy Sheriff Hughes and taken back to Mora to serve out the sentence imposed upon him at the April term of court for his assault on Henry Farr.

The governor issued a requisition on the governor of Georgia for the return to McKinley county of Herman Hambraker, alias Herman Hotsauls, indicted by the grand jury in 1912 for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Mrs. Allie Ferris, the woman who was found in Jemez with Jack Hillman three weeks after she disappeared, leaving three children and a suicide note, was discharged by Justice of the Peace Craig at Albuquerque. So was Hillman. Robert Ferris, the woman's husband, on whose complaint the pair was brought back from Jemez, withdrew the complaint.

In the decision by Justice Hanna of the Supreme Court it is held that the Santa Fe railway cannot be made to pay a levy for hauling passengers in its own cars.

## DESTROY PRAIRIE DOGS

RODENT PRESENTS GRAVE PROBLEM TO STOCKMEN.

Biological Survey Takes Up Matter of Extirminating Them in Co-Operation With Forest Service.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
Albuquerque, N. M.—Five prairie dogs destroy enough grass to support a sheep; twenty-five prairie dogs enough to support a cow. Think of twenty-five million prairie dogs, and figure out for yourself why these prolific little rodents are no joke to the stockmen of Arizona and New Mexico and why the United States government is hard after the little brown scapels.

Scientific prairie dog scalp-hunting is the chosen calling of J. G. Crick of the United States Biological Survey, who has recently been in Albuquerque recruiting a crew of able bodied young men to begin war on the multitude of prairie dogs which are injuring about 25,000 acres of range on the Fort Wingate division of the Manzano National Forest. Mr. Crick is working in co-operation with Supervisor J. F. Mullen of the Forest Service, and before snow flies he hopes to make room for more cattle and less prairie dogs in this particular part of the Fort Wingate country.

Similar crews are already at work on the Guadalupe division of the Alamo National Forest, in southern New Mexico, and on the Sitgreaves National Forest in eastern Arizona.

**Big Offer for Savanna Holdings.**  
Silver City.—News of great interest to Silver City is the report emanating from Duluth, Minn., the home of the Savanna Copper Company, in which it is authoritatively stated that the Savanna Company has refused a bona fide offer of \$700,000 cash for its extensive holdings in the Burro mountain district and Pinos Altos. It is not announced who made the offer, but mention of the Phelps-Dodge Company in connection with the story dealing with the offer would indicate that it is this corporation which is after the properties. The Savanna Copper Company owns a total of 200 mining claims covering an area of approximately 4,000 acres. In the Burro mountain group there are 150 claims, with an area of 2,577 acres, including about 1,000 acres of iron ore lands, while the Pinos Altos group has 29 claims. The Anderson group consists of four patented claims and Chloride Flat of 17 claims.

**Better New Mexico Highways Urged.**  
Albuquerque.—At the closing session of the New Mexico branch of the National Highway Association here Tuesday night, Col. R. E. Twitchell, of Las Vegas, was re-elected president; David R. Lane of Albuquerque, secretary, and John Becker, Jr., of Belen, treasurer. A resolution by District Judge Granville A. Richardson of Roswell, urging the building of roads as part of the national defense organization, was adopted.

**Apache Indian Pleads Not Guilty.**  
Santa Fe.—Tomasito Panzy, the Apache Indian charged with having murdered an old Indian woman on the Jicarilla reservation in Rio Arriba county last fall, and with having raped her daughter, entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Pope in the United States District Court here. He probably will be tried at the September term of court.

**Runaway Causes Rancher's Death.**  
Taos.—H. J. Luce, a rancher, living four miles from Questa, who was injured in a runaway, died as the result of his injuries.

**Special for Marooned Passengers.**  
Santa Fe.—On receipt of a protest from fourteen Santa Fe and Albuquerque passengers marooned at Antonito, Colo., by washouts on the Denver & Rio Grande, the State Corporation Commission wired the railroad officials to furnish a special train for the travelers, who, it was declared, would otherwise have to wait from nine to fifteen hours.

**Flamm Not Guilty.**  
Santa Fe.—Roy A. Flamm, formerly of the railway mail service and recently transferred from the Santa Fe office to the Albuquerque postoffice and back again to Santa Fe, was discharged by United States Commissioner Melvin T. Dunlavy from the charges of opening a letter that passed through his hands at the general delivery.

**Autos Are Increasing.**  
Santa Fe.—To date this year, 4,225 automobile licenses have been issued by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, being almost 60 per cent more than were issued last year.

**Road Bond Decision Made.**  
Albuquerque.—The State Supreme Court decided that the State Highway Commission was in full control of the road funds of New Mexico and could deposit them where it wished. This decision opens the way for the sale of the \$500,000 road bond issue which has been hanging fire since 1912.

**Railroad Man Killed.**  
Silver City.—William E. Bell, a fireman, was caught beneath an engine at Santa Rita and so badly crushed that he died.

## NOTE IN FRYE CASE

KAISER INSISTS ON RIGHT TO SINK SHIPS BUT OFFERS TO ARBITRATE.

While Germany is Unyielding, Will Pay, With the Stipulation That Amount is Not To Be Viewed as "Satisfaction" by U. S.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
Washington.—Germany is unyielding in her refusal to concede that the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January was a violation of American rights under the Prussian-American treaty of international law.

In reply to the last representations of the United States the German foreign office in a note made public here Wednesday night by the State Department reiterates a previous justification of Germany's course; declares again her willingness to pay for the ship, and accepts a proposal first advanced by the United States—that the amount of damage be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country.

Such a sum the German government pledges itself to pay promptly, with the stipulation, however, that the payment shall not be viewed as a satisfaction for violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory Germany invites the United States to arbitration at The Hague.

The unofficial view here is that repatriation by a commission of experts probably will be satisfactory to the United States, with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the American government contends, but applies only to the matter of damages.

It is practically certain that if the United States allows the dispute to go to The Hague for interpretation of the treaty provision or continues the academic discussion of principles through the channel of diplomacy, it will insist that meanwhile Germany refrain from violation of what the United States contends are its rights.

The entire dispute revolves about article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, which was revised and included in the treaty of 1923.

That article, the United States contends, specifically protected the William P. Frye from being sunk, although it did not protect a contraband cargo.

Germany takes precisely an opposite view, contending that the article only obligates her to pay damages.

Furthermore, Germany replies that as the Frye's cargo of wheat destined to England was contraband, the ship was liable to confiscation, and that as an attempt to take the prize into a German port would have imperiled her captor, the destruction of the Frye "was according to general principles of international law."

"On the one hand," says the note, "the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of war supplies to his adversaries, even when carried on vessels of the neutral party."

"The right of sinking," says the German note, "is not mentioned in the treaty and is therefore neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law."

"It is not disputed by the American government that, according to the general principles of international law, a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any conditions for carrying contraband."

The note argues at length for the German interpretation of the disputed treaty provision, contending that its intent is to establish a reasonable compromise between the military interests of the belligerent contracting party and the commercial interests of the neutral party.

**Admits Liability for Damages.**  
On the other hand, the commerce and navigation of the neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measures necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may, nevertheless, ensue from the proceeding of the belligerent party."

That, in short, is Germany's argument, based on her interpretation of the treaty, and to that, the view of the United States is squarely opposed.

Payment for the Frye in the manner suggested would not affect the question of rights under the treaty.

A German prize court on July 10 held the imperial government for damages, but fixed no amount, since the United States declined to become a party to the proceeding, demanding settlement by diplomacy under the treaty.

The case of the American steamer Leelanaw recently sunk by a German submarine is parallel to the Frye case. It now is in the preliminary stages of diplomatic negotiation.

**2,963-Mile Bike Ride to Enlist.**  
New York.—On their way to Liverpool to enlist in the British army, Robert Frank and George Morley had arrived here after a 2,963-mile ride by motorcycle from Saskatoon, Canada. They followed the old Yellowstone

## REJECT ALL U. S. CLAIMS

BRITISH NOTE CITES AMERICAN ACTION IN CIVIL WAR.

England's Replies to Last American Note Denies That Orders in Council Are Illegal.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
Washington.—Great Britain's replies to the latest American representations against interference with neutral commerce reflect entirely the contention that the orders in council are illegal and justify the British course as being wholly within international law. "Unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international policy," is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cases in which the United States is dissatisfied with the action of British prize courts.

Great Britain's reply, embodied in two notes, one supplemental, was made public here Tuesday night and in London simultaneously by agreement between the two governments. With the notes was made public also the correspondence over the American steamer Neches, seized by the British while en route from Rotterdam to the United States with goods of German origin. All the correspondence aggregates 7,000 words.

Changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends, require a new application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures.

The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off "by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

The note reiterates that Great Britain will continue to apply the orders complained of, although not without every effort to avoid embarrassment to neutrals and observes that the American statistics show that any loss in trade with Germany and Austria has been more than balanced by the increase of other industrial activities due to the war.

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders in council, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington "that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted."

"I need scarcely dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle."

Sir Edward then refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the allied troops in Flanders, and finally the sinking of the Lusitania, to show "how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Sir Edward Grey then refers to the American Civil War blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels, and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated."

The note then refers to the case of the British ship Springbok, seized by United States cruisers during the Civil War while bound for the British West Indies, because her cargo, it was charged, was to be transhipped to the confederate states. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the seizure against the condemnation of a group of prominent international lawyers.

**LINDSEY GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.**  
Judge Perry insists Conduct of Juvenile Court Jurist "Most Reprehensible."

Denver.—Terming the conduct of the respondent as "most reprehensible," Judge John A. Perry, in the West Side Criminal Court, handed down a decision declaring Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court guilty of contempt of court on the face of the pleadings. Sentence was deferred five days. Judge Lindsey is in the East on a lecture tour. His attorney gave notice of appeal.

The contempt case sprang from Judge Lindsey's action in the recent trial of Mrs. Berta Wright, accused slayer of her husband, John A. Wright, before Judge Perry. Lindsey was called to the stand June 8 by District Attorney Rush to testify concerning certain statements made to him by Neal Wright, Mrs. Wright's 12-year-old son, who shortly before the trial had signed an affidavit that it was he and not his mother who fired the fatal shot.

**178 Hungarians Die of Cholera.**  
Paris.—In the week of July 12-18 there were 166 cases of cholera, and 178 deaths in Hungary.

## HAITIAN PALACE

SEIZED BY U. S.

ISLAND POPULATION IN CONSTERNATION AS TROOPS TAKE LAST POSITIONS.

**KILL ONE IN ENCOUNTER**  
BLUEJACKETS AT PORT AU PRINCE TAKE GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BRING ORDER.

Port au Prince, Aug. 7.—American naval forces from the battleship Connecticut took possession of the port of the national palace and the Haitian gunboat Pacific, which arrived in Port au Prince. During the movement to take the office of the port the Americans opened fire on the Haitians and one Haitian was killed. The occupation of the office of the port and the national palace gave the Americans the last positions held by the Haitians. The populace has been thrown into consternation by the operations of the Americans.

The president of the Senate, in the name of the nation, cabled Solon Meles, Haitian minister to the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haitian territory by the American naval forces.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic body and the consular agents that Col. Eli K. Cole, United States marine corps, and commander of the American expeditionary forces, is entrusted with the maintenance of order and the safeguarding of life and property.

Capt. Edward L. Beach, chief of staff to Admiral Caperton, remains in charge of the work of settling any differences of an administrative nature which may arise with the Haitian authorities.

**SLAVS HOLD SUPPLY LINES**  
Russians Will Defend Novogeorgievsk 19 Miles From Warsaw, and Can Stand Several Month's Siege.

London, Aug. 7.—With the exception of the great entrenched camp of Novogeorgievsk, the Russians have evacuated the whole line of the Vistula river. Ivanograd, the southern fortress, having fallen into the hands of the Austro-German army, the Russians are now making their way eastward to the Brest-Litovsk line. The decision of the general staff to leave the garrison in Novogeorgievsk, nineteen miles northwest of Warsaw, is announced in Petrograd dispatches. The object is to deprive the Germans of the use of railway communications; and of the Vistula river for bringing up supplies for their armies.

Novogeorgievsk is situated at the junction of the Vistula, Narew and Wkra rivers to the northwest of Warsaw. It has two powerful bridgeheads eight citadels and seventy-four redoubts containing eleven and twelve inch batteries.

It is calculated by military observers here that an army corps, which it is presumed the Russians have left in the garrison, can hold out there for many months as the camp is protected by massive earthworks, which doubtless have been enlarged and improved since the Russians were compelled to begin their retreat from Warsaw.

While according to Petrograd the Germans have been thrown back immediately south of Riga, they have made a further advance east of Poniawesch toward the Dvinsk-Vilna-Petrograd railway.

**GEN. SCOTT TO PACIFY MEXICO.**  
Chief of Staff of U. S. Army to Confer With Carranza and Villa.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert F. L. Michie, a member of the general staff, left Washington for El Paso, Tex., to confer with Gen. Francisco Villa and other revolutionary leaders there regarding the Mexican situation.

President Wilson's finger was on the pulse of the Mexican situation all day. Every new development and angle touched on in the conference was immediately telephoned him by Secretary of State Lansing.

The President also was sent a mass of papers bearing on British shipping negotiations and the Austrian arms embargo note.

Friday was the anniversary of Mrs. Wilson's death. There was no special observance of it at Windsor, Vt., but the President was advised and touched by the tribute paid her memory by Rome, Ga., citizens.

**Turks Rejoice Over Warsaw.**  
Constantinople.—The announcement of the capture of Warsaw caused a profound impression here. The news spread over the city like wildfire, and within a few minutes every building was beflagged.

Maytorena Sent to Mexican Side. Nogales.—United States soldiers escorted the family of Gen. Jose Maytorena, Villa chieftain, across the border to the Mexican side, with a warning not to return to American territory.

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